

Fort Worth Daily Gazette.

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1887.

VOL. XIII: NO. 141.

B. C. EVANS CO.

GRAND ARRAY OF

HOLIDAY GOODS!!

Ample provisions made to please everybody! No one forgotten! Thousands of useful and ornamental articles suitable for presents for your friends! Our large corps of salesmen has been reinforced by the addition of a score of competent assistants, and we have also made other arrangements to facilitate business this week. But, however, let many customers as can possibly do so visit our salesrooms during the morning hours of this week and thus avoid the big rush in the afternoon and evening. Elbow room is all that we can promise you from 2 to 9 p. m., so please take our advice and call during the morning hours and we will do our best to wait on you as promptly as possible.

Magnificent line of Silks, Satins, Velvets and plushes, with a superb assortment of dress trimmings to match. Your wives, sisters and mothers would appreciate a gift of this kind. Just try it once and see if we are not correct about this matter.

PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

Seal Plush Wraps—Opera Shawls—Fine Kid Gloves—Silk Hosiery—Silk Underwear—Custom-made Shoes—Silk Dress Patterns—Silk Mittens—Silk Umbrellas—Carriage Robes—Piano Covers—Table Linens.

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.

Smoking Jackets—Dressing Gowns—Driving Gloves—Silk Mufflers—Silk Hosiery—Seal Plush Caps—Fine Underwear—Silk Handkerchiefs—Embroidered Slippers—Beautiful Night-shirts—Leather Cuffs and Collar Boxes—Buggy Robes.

DOLLS.

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Two Thousand French Dolls received on Saturday ranging from 65c to \$7.50 each. These are the most beautiful dolls we have ever seen. We are also offering rare bargains in Plush Boxes, Plush Albums, Plush Framed Mirrors and other plush goods. Call and see them.

Gold mounted umbrellas made of pure silk, from \$4.50 to \$15 each. We shall also offer this week a lot of Lyon's silk umbrellas, Paragon frames with solid sticks at \$2.50 and \$3, worth \$4 each. We can never duplicate these umbrellas at these prices.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

Bargains in hosiery this week. Now is the time to buy. Silk, woolen and lisle thread hose at special low prices. Mighty dozen ladies' fall regular leg-hose in black, brown, navy and garnet at 25c, worth 50c. Fall line infants' and Misses' all wool and fine cashmere hose received on Saturday.

This week in our KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT we shall make a special offering of 1000 pair of Alexander Kid Gloves in light browns and tan only; in sizes of 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 7, 7 1/4 and 7 3/4, worth \$1.50, at the very low price of 75c per pair. Our stock of kid gloves is very large and our prices are exactly right.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS AT HALF PRICE!

4000 Ladies' Pure Silk Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, in a beautiful assortment of shades, embracing white, pink, cream, canary, blue, cardinal and Nile green, worth 75c, for 25c each. Also, bargains in Men's Silk Handkerchiefs and Silk Mufflers. Carpets, Curtains and Upholstery Goods this week at attractive prices. Our stock of Holiday Goods is now complete. Make your selections as soon as possible at

B. C. EVANS CO'S.


Fort Worth, Texas.

M. E. LOYD, President. D. C. BENNETT, Vice-President. E. B. HARROLD, Cashier.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Corner Second and Houston Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.
Cash Capital and Surplus, \$175,000.
DIRECTORS—J. S. GOWAN, M. E. Loyd, C. H. Higbee, Zane Cetti, D. C. Bennett, George Jackson, S. B. Burnett, E. B. Harrold and E. W. Harrold.
Transacts a General Banking Business.

Capital Paid in, \$300,000.00.
Banking House corner Main and Sixth Streets, Fort Worth, Tex.
J. G. WRIGHT, President. E. E. CHASE, Vice-President. MORGAN JONES, 2d Vice-President.
DIRECTORS—J. G. Wright, A. B. Smith, E. E. Chase, Morgan Jones, R. M. Page, G. J. Spracy, C. E. Perry, Z. C. Ross, C. H. Harrold, W. A. Adams, E. M. Wynne, E. C. Evans, D. W. Humphreys, W. A. Huffman, E. W. Taylor.
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City National Bank of Fort Worth, Tex.
CAPITAL, \$150,000. SURPLUS, \$30,000.
Safety Deposit Boxes, Fire and Burglar Proof, For Rent.
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K. M. VANZANDT, President. THOS. A. TIDBALL, Vice-President. N. HARDING, Cashier.
THE FORT WORTH NATIONAL BANK.
Successors to Tidball, VanZandt & Co., Fort Worth, Tex.
Capital Stock Paid Up, \$125,000.00. Surplus Fund, \$30,000.00.
A general banking business transacted. Collections made and promptly remitted. Exchange drawn on all principal cities of Europe.
DIRECTORS—K. M. VanZandt, Thos. A. Tidball, N. Harding, J. P. Smith, J. J. Jarvis, E. J. Beall.



WATCHES AND DIAMONDS!
W. C. Pfaeffle,
Jewelry and Solid Silverware!
THE JEWELER
Clocks and Gold-Headed Cane.
605 Main Street.
Silver Plated Ware and Spectacles.
FORT WORTH, TEX.

HOTEL PICK WICK,
Corner Main and Fourth Streets, Fort Worth, Tex.
RATES, \$2.50 Per Day.
GEO. C. HUDGINS, Manager.
HOME-MADE FRENCH CANDIES IN BOXES.

3 lbs. For \$1.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Candy, Toys, Fireworks, etc., Fresh Tropical Fruits, Nuts, Dates.
CAPERA & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.

IMMIGRATION.

The Dallas Convention Permanently Organized With Ex-Senator Maxey as Chairman.

A Committee Appointed to Formulate a Course of Action to be Reported to the Convention To-Day.

The Inaction of the Railroads a General Subject for Unfavorable Comment. The Convention Ignored.

Special to the Gazette.

DALLAS, TEX., Dec. 20.—All solid men! Every man among the delegates to the Dallas Immigration Convention was solid. Men of means, business sense, and alive to the best interests of the state. It was a peculiar audience to look upon. There were no ladies present, no curious spectators, no one "doing the langid," no one with a scheme. Occasionally the head and lusty lungs of a politician were seen and heard, but he was not numerous—he did not seem to colonize—there was just enough of him to lend tone and variety to the substantial phalanx of business men. The opera house was not heated, through some mistake or other, and the newspaper men rubbed their fingers and listened to the music made by their chattering teeth—their own teeth—and the audience was blue with cold.

At 10 o'clock Mr. J. S. Daugherty came to the front of the stage and after pointing a bright shemagh on his hammer aloft for some time undecidably let it drop on the table and called "order!" in stentorian tones, which was obeyed meekly by the audience. The opera-house was so full of delegates that some of them had to mount the stairs and secure

SEATS IN THE GALLERY.

The lower portion of the house was labeled with numbers of a few Senatorial districts, and between these delegations secured seats as best they could.

"Read the resolutions," said Chairman Daugherty.

Major J. F. Elliott approached the footlights and read the proceedings held by the merchants and business men of Dallas, shortly after the immigration law was passed by the Texas Legislature. The reading of the resolutions elicited considerable applause—in fact, they were received with enthusiasm. When Major Elliott finished reading the resolutions Captain J. S. Daugherty arose and read a speech which for cold facts and irresistible logic has never been surpassed anywhere. Captain Daugherty read slowly, his enunciation was distinct and his tones measured and impressive. Everybody listened to it as to a revelation and drank down his words with eagerness. It was a business speech by a business man to business men, and while there were no sky-scraping sentences or periods, built especially for the exercise of a resonant lung power, it carried more weight and had more effect than could all the eloquence of rhetoric. Nor was it dreary or tiresome, by any means. It was carefully prepared and nicely worded and the peroration was "sweetened" just enough with flowers of language to leave a nice impression. Captain Daugherty spoke as follows:

MR. J. S. DAUGHERTY'S REMARKS.
Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens—The hearty response with which the resolutions that have just been read has met from the citizens of our state throughout its broad expanse is evidence that the subject of immigration is one of very great importance to them. And the large and representative delegations they have selected to consider and act upon the questions therein presented argues a satisfactory solution of them. These questions are:

1. Is an increased flow of law-abiding, industrious immigration and capital to our state desirable?
2. Can we, as citizens, bring it about?
3. How best to do it?
To a large majority the affirmative of the first two questions is considered self-evident.

But when it comes to contributing in cash to a movement to carry it out, we are called upon to consider: Who are benefited? How are they benefited and to what extent?

To a proper consideration of these questions we should lay aside all local jealousies and rivalries and prejudices and heretofore established policies, so as to enable us to find the truth if possible, and do justice and equity to all interests as nearly as practicable. When it comes to make an investment of money the question is not whether the investment presented is a good one, but whether it is the best possible use that can be made of the money. And the question with us to-day, as a committee of the whole on the condition of our state, is not whether it is prosperous, but whether it is in the best possible condition that we as citizens can, by our united efforts, make it.

The citizens of Dallas in looking over the field decided it was not; and that an increased flow of immigration and capital would be beneficial. And we have invited you here to-day to consider the subject in which we are all equally interested, to see if by united effort we cannot give additional momentum to the wheel of fortune that will bring increased prosperity to us all. Why will an increased flow of law-abiding, industrious immigrants with capital be beneficial to us? To decide this question let us examine its effect upon our great agricultural, commercial, live stock, mining and manufacturing industries.

Immigration will furnish to the farmer and to the landowner an increased demand for the lease and purchase of their lands and more reliable labor with which to work them, increasing both their value and their producing capacity; not only this, there is a large portion of our state where the annual rainfall at present is not sufficient to guarantee it to be a reliable agricultural district, and it has been demonstrated in the settlement of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and this portion of our own state that the rainfall increases in proportion to the number of acres of wheat land. Then, instead of waiting for our children and grand children to develop the vast plains of our

west, and be called upon to send aid to our fellow citizens there who are making heroic efforts to overcome the existing laws of nature and render them subservient to the best interests of our race. Let us fill that country with people who will plow a million acres of land where but a thousand has been plowed heretofore, and down will come the gentle rainfall, fructifying with a tenfold capacity the productiveness of the soil, and with it will come not only prosperity to those who are now there, but happy and comfortable homes to those who join in this immense work.

The infant in its mother's arms has to work the breast to secure the flow of its richest nourishment, and the broad bosom of mother earth has to be stirred to call into activity its latent productiveness. It seems to be one of the provisions made by nature's God to enable Him to enforce His decree against man, that in the sweat of his brow he should eat his bread.

You all know the parable concerning the servants to whom had been entrusted the use of the talents, from the one who had done nothing with them was taken all that had been given him and given to the one who had made the best use of them; and this principle is one of the attributes of all natural laws, and man, if he would succeed, must recognize and conform his actions to it. "Improve the present, it is thine," is the voice of nature. Our children at our death are subrogated in all of our rights and all that we possess, and to do the best we possibly can for ourselves is to do the best we can for them.

What would be the effect of rendering productive this vast territory of the west? The state and different public institutions that the people are being taxed to support own about 40,000,000 acres of these lands that to-day produce no revenue in taxes to the state. Populate them and they can be sold at good prices and the money arising from the sale invested in bonds, the interest on which would render self-sustaining the institutions to which the lands now belong, rendering a reduction in taxation possible. Not only this, when the lands were sold the state could then tax them with the improvements on them, thus increasing her revenues. It would enable the owners of 40,000,000 more acres of land in the same portion of the state to find purchasers and tenants for their lands, enabling them to convert a non-revenue producing investment into a revenue-producing one. To build the million of homes on farm and in city that will be necessary to populate our unoccupied lands will take millions of feet of lumber. This will call into increased demand and enhance in value the lands of the immense and valuable timbered district of the eastern portion of the state, and would create such a demand for lumber that it would require our millmen to run their present plants day and night to supply it.

It would make of the present great agricultural district an Egypt, from whence the east and the west would draw their supplies, giving to our farmers, our merchants, our manufacturers, a vastly increased market for their commodities, and build out of our fifty or more business centers of to-day, with a population of from 1000 to 25,000, as many cities with populations of from 20,000 to 250,000, making rich and prosperous all of their present inhabitants who use wisely their opportunities.

To our great arteries of commerce, our railways, it will be especially profitable—a profit that will have its beginning at once and end only with time. They will be first to realize a profit on the sale of tickets to bring the immigrant here; have the first opportunity to sell him lands along their routes, which, when cultivated by his industrious hands, will yield a tenfold increase to the traffic of their lines. Increased business will enable them to meet promptly the interest on their bonded indebtedness and render dividend paying their stocks. In most favorable contrast to their past history, where the rule has been to go into the hands of a receiver at a heavy loss to their stock and bond holders, calling in question the integrity of their management and standing as monuments of adversity to cast a stigma upon the fair name of our state, it is evident that a different policy should be adopted for the future management of our railways to that of the past. And now that most all of those that have been in the hands of receivers have either reorganized or on the point of doing it, and those who have not been in the hands of the receivers have made new and valuable connections and extensions, and just entering the threshold of a new year, seems to be a most opportune time to make the departure.

The people of Texas should never forget that the prosperity of the railway properties of the state is their prosperity, and should any differences arise between them and the managements, direct their remedial efforts to secure a better management, and not at a destruction of or damage to the properties themselves, and on this point the citizens of the business centers of the state have a good record. About one year ago, when the railways were having trouble with the employees of their lines and the commerce of the state was being brought to a standstill, damaging the railways and every business interest, the business men met in conventions all over the state, not to provide for suing the railways for damage caused by the detention of merchandise, as has frequently been done in the older portions of our country under like circumstances, but to pass resolutions to encourage the managements to hold out against what they considered the unjust demands of their employees, thus creating a community of interest between the railways and the business centers that, if wisely used, will result in reciprocal benefits for all time to come.

In the face of these facts, can the railway managements of this state refuse to put the passenger traffic of this state, represented by these business centers, on as good footing as that of the most favored portion of our country and keep it there? I think not. For if they should refuse to do so justice when we appeal to them for it we would be willing to believe them capable of injustice to their employees, and could not consistently lend them our support. This is an occasion calling for the most judicious action on the part of both the people and the railway managements. The

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NOT SO FAST.

Lamar is Not at all Sure of the Place He Has So Long Craved.

Liberal Patronage by the New Door-keeper of the House to Texas Applicants for Positions.

Outlines of the Tariff Bill Upon Which Carlisle or the Administration Party Will Base Its Labors.

A LITTLE DOUBTFUL.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The reports that the Senate will confirm Secretary Lamar are premature. The consensus of opinion among the leading Republicans is that his confirmation is not at all certain. The laying over of his nomination until after the holidays recess is a significant fact, and is intended as a menace to those Republican Senators who have given it out that they would vote for him. A leading western Republican Senator, who stands high in the party, said to your correspondent to-day that a caucus would be held early in January, and those Republicans who stood on doubtful ground would be whipped into line and compelled to follow the edict of the caucus. He further stated that if any party capital could be made out of the matter, the Republicans would certainly avail themselves of it. It will thus appear that Mr. Lamar is not at all sure of the place he has so long craved.

SECURED POSITIONS.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Three Texas men secured positions to-day under the Doorkeeper of the House. Mr. Hurt has been as liberal as he possibly could be in the matter of patronage for Texas, which now has four positions. The New York delegation, which really elected Hurt, only has seven places. The Texas men are H. M. Marchant, E. B. Smith and M. G. Henderson. The positions vary in salary from \$800 to \$1400.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The outlines of the tariff bill upon which Carlisle or the administration party in the House will base its labors, have become known. The bill is one gradually matured by the Treasury Department and embracing the provisions of the Hewitt customs administrative bill approved by Secretary Manning and further amended and supplemented by Mr. Fairchild. It also contains the schedules of duties on silks, gloves and embroideries submitted to Congress by the treasury last year to substitute specific for ad valorem duties. The bill also revises a dozen of the tariff schedules in harmony with the principles advocated by the President and Secretary Fairchild contemplates a reduction of about \$62,000,000 of revenue on the basis of last year's importations, \$12,000,000 of this amount arising from the addition of wool, lumber, coal, salt, vegetables, fabrics, etc., to the free list, and \$50,000,000 reduction be provided by the revision of tariff rates. Of this amount \$10,000,000 reduction is made on manufactures of wool. The high rates under the schedules of chemicals, earthen and glassware, lumber, flax, hemp and jute goods, cotton, etc., are all reduced. Duties on iron and steel are reduced. The liquor schedule is unchanged. The reduction is made with a view of reducing the revenue and avoiding disturbances of trade, and many of the reductions are made upon articles not made in this country and articles the importation of which would not be greatly increased by the reduction of duty. It is the expectation of the administration and its friends that this outline will be made the basis of a compromise measure, providing for about \$50,000,000 of tariff of revenue and \$25,000,000 internal revenue.

FORT WORTH WILL HAVE A LINE.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—An amendment to the Cullum postal telegraph bill proposed by Senator George to-day provides for the construction of a telegraph line from Atlanta, Ga., to El Paso, Tex., via Birmingham, Meridian, Texarkana, Tex., Vicksburg, Miss., Monroe and Shreveport, La., and Marshall, Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex.

ALLI-ON'S UNDERVALUATION BILL.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The bill on undervaluation introduced by Mr. Allison in the Senate to-day is a measure of twenty odd sections, and practically a revision and codification of the system of invoice, entry, appraisement and assessment of imports. It will create a tribunal of nine general appraisers, in dignity and salary equal to nine Circuit judges of the United States. Their appointment is to be by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It is provided that no more than five of the nine members shall be of the same political party at one time. Three are to be stationed in New York, and are to be constantly in session. The other six will be stationed as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. It will be their duty to supervise and determine the classification and rates of the customs duty as well as the appraisement of the values. The office of merchant appraiser is abolished. If the local and general appraisers agree their judgment is final. If they disagree then the question will be referred to the New York board or to the board convened by order of the Secretary. This decision will be final. Oaths and fees are to be abolished and a merchant's declaration may be made before a notary public or other officer designed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The warehousing period is extended from one to three years; the rate of duty will be uniform for the same class of goods to all importers. To secure absolute uniformity in the rate of goods publication of the decisions of the various local and general appraisers is ordered.

THORPE-CARLISLE CONTEST.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The House committee on elections was called to-day to fix the date for the consideration of the Thorpe-Carlisle contested election case. J. Hale Sypher appeared as counsel for the contestant

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